WORKING IN SPAIN

To Establish the International Institute for Girls.

LABORS OF MR. AND MRS. GULICK

Some Reasons Why the Institution Should be made Permanen -Letter from Mrs. Quick.

Much interest is taken here in the establishment of the International Institute for Girls in Spain. Mr. and Mrs. Wm. H. Gulick are the counders of the work of educating Spanish girls in Spain, since 1871. Mr. Gulick was born in these Islands, and first settled in Barcelona, Spain, but subsequently moved to San Sebastian in 1881. Their labors have been subject to constant and excessive annoyance. The Roman Catholic interests have opposed them at every step, but they have not yielded for a moment, and for the preparation of Christian work-have determined to crown the work of ers in all the departments of Christian their lives by establishing this institute for girls in Madrid under the shadows of the University of Spain.

THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR GIRLS IN SPAIN.

This institute was established in 1881 by Mrs. Alice Gordon Gulick in the city of San Sebastian, Spain. In 1892 it was incorporated by Commonwealth of Massachusetts. In 1897 Mrs. Alice Freeman Palmer was

elected president of the corporation. The institute has been supported by the Woman's Board of Missions, connected with the American Congrega-tional Board of Missions, and the spe-

cial gifts of friends. Its connection with the Spanish institutions, the Institute and University of Madrid, has been supported by the corporation and not by the Mission

NORMAL CLASS.

At first the instruction in the institute was limited to the preparation of teachers and the graduates received the diploma of the institute. Forty of these graduates have been employed in the principal cities of Spain in schools for and secondary instruction with marked success. Last year they reported over 2,500 children under in-

THE INSTITUTE.

In 1890 it was resolved to bring the girls into the State system of educa-tion, as there is no law against admitting girls into the provincial institute, or the National and State Universities. The plan was, however, to prepare the girls in the San Sebastian Institute and send them up for the State examina-tions. This was possible owing to the fact that several college girls, graduates of Mt. Holyoke and Wellesley, had become members of the faculty. In 1890 four girls presented themselves for examination in the institute and received in their entrance examinations the highest marks given by the insti-

In 1891 out of 41 girls examined 33 came up to the same high standing after competitive examination.

In 1892 four of the prizes were gained by the girls of the institute. In 1892 four of the institute.

June 30, 1894, a class of four girls, Esther Alonso, Sara Marques, Isabel Alonso and Juliana Campo, received Alonso and Juliana Campo, received and Miss Hopkins and I made a rapid and Miss Hopkins and I made a rapid forms up through the South, which gave us "I su

It was the first time in the history of Spain that girls taught by women

had obtained such recognition. Certificates from State schools secure for the students much better places as teachers.

Besides the courses of study assigned at the State Institute, these girls had studied English, French, music and drawing, a thorough course of Bible study, and the sewing and embroidery required in the Spanish schools.

At this date 13 girls have received

the degree of B.A. from the State In-

THE UNIVERSITY.

The great event of the year 1895 was the matriculation of two girls, Esther Alonso and Juliana Campo, in the University of Madrid. The professors howed great interest in the plan, and at the end of the year, after careful examination, the girls were awarded the highest mark that the university gives, in all the studies presented. The professors of the university congratu-lated the girls and asked them where they had studied and who had taught them. When they replied our professors were women, they exclaimed, "Mujeres" (women)! They asked many questions about the aim of this institute for girls, the methods of study and the family life, and one said, "These and one other young lady, who has been studying at the university, are the notabilities this year." Professor Salmeron, who had said to Mrs. Gulick, "I only wish to find out whether these sirls know how to think," tara, between Calle Tator and Calle Don Martin. This war is one of the best in Madrid, being a residence quarter. It is fully built up with good houses, so there is a reason to believe that there would be no trouble from factories or other undesirable buildings. Electric trams pass on Calle Ferras and Calle Don Martin. This war is one of the best in Madrid, being a residence quarter. It is fully built up with good houses, so there is a reason to believe that there would be no trouble from factories or other undesirable buildings. Electric trams pass on Calle Ferras and Calle Tator and Calle Don Martin. This war is one of the best in Madrid, being a residence quarter. It is fully built up with good houses, so there is a reason to believe that there would be no trouble from factories or other undesirable buildings. Electric trams pass on Calle Ferras and Calle Don Martin. This war is one of the best in Madrid, being a residence quarter. It is fully built up with good houses, so there is a reason to believe that there would be no trouble from factories or other undesirable buildings. Electric trams pass on Calle Ferras and Calle The call the provided houses, so there is a reason to believe that there would be no trouble from factories or other undesirable buildings. Electric trams pass on Calle Ferras and Calle The call the provided houses, so there is a reason to believe that there would be no trouble from factories or other undesirable buildings. er these girls know how to think," thoughtfully and significantly referred to the fact that he had a daughter to

In 1897 these two girls received the degree Licenciado en filosofia y letras, which corresponds to that of M.A., thereby opening a new era in the education of the state of th

Spanish teacher, student and servant accompanied the American professors. When the academic year opened last October eleven new students joined the classes with the full approbation of their parents and friends.

There is a low tower at each corner of the building, about twenty feet square. These are admirably suited for classrooms, or library, or astronom-

It is now the plan of the faculty of the institute to re-enter Spain as soon as the political conditions are such that it may be safely done. The plan is to go to Madrid instead of returning to San Sebastian, and thus be in a position of greater influence, as well as in the literary and geographical center of Spain.

SOME REASONS WHY THIS INSTI-TUTION SHOULD BE MADE PERMANENT.

1. It is the only institution of its kind in Spain.

2. Young women are prepared in this institute to be teachers in the day schools connected with the Evangeli-

cal Missions in Spain. The education given in this institute prepares girls to take up any special branch of work, such as stenography and typewriting and teaching lan-guages, and thus saves them from temptations incident to those who are employed in the tobacco manufactories or the other industrial establishments in such a country as Spain.

4. It is the only school that provides

for the higher education of the daugh-ters of the educated people of the country. This fact is recognized by the professors in the universities, who have expressed the wish that their own children might obtain such instruction. 5. This is the only school in Spain activity, which are found to be so nec-essary in our own enlightened coun-try. The Christian Endeavor work has been planted in all the principal cities of Spain by graduates of the institute, and Spain received the banner for the largest proportional increase in numbers at the last convention in San Francisco. Young Women's Association work has been begun in the city of Madrid. A successful kindergarten class has been established in the city of San Sebastian, and a normal kin-dergarten class in the International

6. The course of instruction in the institute prepares young women for the studies of nursing and medicine. It is a great necessity in Spain that qual-ified women should be able to attend to their own sex. Two of the graduates of the class of 1897 were matriculated in the autumn of that year in the School of Pharmacy connected with the Madrid University.

7. With suitable buildings and an endowment, the institute will have an increased influence in Spain in this time of need, when thinking people are longing for such regenerating influ-

8. This institute is the only evangelical school for the daughters of for-eigners resident in Spain.

FROM A LETTER WRITTEN BY MRS. ALICE GORDON GULICK.

Biarritz, France, July 2, 1899. Miss C. Borden, Secretary of the In ernational Institute for Girls in Spain Dear Miss Borden: Senor Azcarate, a member of Cortes and professor in the University of Madrid, a true man and lover of his country, welcomed Mr. Gulick and myself when we went to call upon him in Madrid. He expressed great interest in our plan to found a permanent institution for the higher education of girls in Madrid. He did not think there was any strong feeling against Americans, and he said within a short time America's position during the war would be forgotten by the people, as they blame the Spanish Government for all the difficulties. This has also been the judgment of all those with whom we have talked. Senor Azcarate promised to find

tour through the South, which gave us an opportunity to see the girls who had graduated in past years and who are now teaching in that part of the country. It has given us great satisfaction to see how well they are fulfilling their tasks, and to prove from facts that this institution is an absolute necessity in Spain.

We have been urged by interested parents to have the International Institute in Cordova, Seville, Malaga Saragossa, Barcelona, or in some other city in which they are respectively in terested.

On our return to Madrid Senor Azea rate came to see us and introduced his friend, Senor Sabina a "corredor de

oncas," a real estate agent. With Senor Sabina several ties were seen and studied. Mrs. Gu-lick writes: The house and property which we have decided to bring before the directors as desirable from every point of view—as far as we could learn—is the estate of the Count of Carrageria, who died about two years ago. It is situated in the Barrio (ward) de Arguelias on the Calle (street) Quen-tara, between Calle Tator and Calle Don Martin. This war is one of the best in Madrid, being a residence quar-ter. It is fully built up with good part of the city. Water from the ca-nal de Lezoys (reservoir) reaches to the highest stories of the house, while on the other side of the city it does not rise naturally above the first story. The estate covers an area of 3,768 square meters, 1,672 being occupied by the building. The property is surrounded by a fine high wall. The house was erected in 1871 under the direction cation of girls in Spain.

Of the architect, Senor Ruiz de Saiers,
Two members of the class of 1897 and is of solid construction and in fine

of the building, about twenty feet square. These are admirably suited for classrooms, or library, or astronomical work, etc. On the second floor is a small sacristry and chapel from which the altar has been removed, which would serve for our own use, for the present, at least.

There are baths and an arrangement for heating water. One section of the third story has been provided with a small kitchen, so that it could serve in case of need for a hospital. The bedrooms on the first and second floors have fireplaces, but it would be neces-sary for us to have some method of heating the whole house, which would be, in the end, less expensive. The house is lighted by gas. There are electric bells. The estate has a per-petual water-right which is valued at 800 gailons daily, from the Canal de Lezoye (reservoir). The first cost of the estate was over \$300,000, and today the agent estimates the actual value at \$200,476.

The present owners, the three chil-dren of the Count, have their own residences and desire to sell this estate in order to divide the property. Others besides ourselves are considering the question of buying it. The agent has mentioned a price, including the 4 per cent Government commis-sions, etc., a total of 170,000 Spanish dollars, or, with the present rate of exchange, \$140,000 in American money. He said there could be an arrangement for the payment of the money in in-stallments. It is our impression if we should offer \$125,000 in American money it would be accepted. But it might be we should loose it by not closing prompetly with the offer, or by not being able to come up a little, or even giving the whole price asked. We are expected to give an answer as soon

There is room in the garden if we should, in the future, wish to build a chapel or a gymnasium, or science

We have never seen anything in Spain which seems to be so well adapted as it stands to the different depart ments and special requirements of the International Institute for Girls in Spain.

We hope the good news may soon come to us that you will be able to se-cure this building. ALICE GORDON GULICK.
By CAROLINE BORDEN, Secretary.

The officers of the institution are Mrs. Alice Freeman Palmer, 11 Quincy street, Boston, Mass.; secretary, Miss Caroline Borden, 382 Commonwealth avenue, Boston; treasurer, Mr. Edwin N. Baker of New York City, resident

Greenwich, Connecticut. Miss Borden writes to a lady resid ing in these Islands, urging that some contribution be made fr m these Isl-ands to the establishment of this institute, which will be of such benefit to Spain.

EVERY DAY FACTS.

Honolulu Produces Its Share-1 ho Comes from Kawaiabao

What makes anything a fact? Isn't t an occurrence of statement that can be proven true and correct in every particular? What constitutes conclusive evidence to the mind of a Honolulu citizen? Is it the statement of some one made in Texas or California? We think not, but when some of our own people make a statement and it is indorsed by many, there can be no question about that. Under these circumstances we call them facts, and they are every-day facts, because they are occurring every day. Don't take our word for what is said. If you are not satisfied, ask them; people don't make such assertions without good

The Rev. J. Nua of Kawaiahao in-

"I suffered from kidney trouble which was, I believe, caused by my lifting heavy weights whilst young. Pains in the small of my back were one of the symptoms of my complaint. My trouble extends back to the time when I was 28 years of age, and as I am now 49, that is a considerable period. During all this time I was subject to pains in the back. They continued despite the fact that I consulted several physicians and took numer ous remedies. No relief thus gained can be compared to the benefit ob-tained from using Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. I have got on wonderfully well since taking them. I am quite satisfied with the result, and shall always have some of the pills by me, even when going from Honolulu to other missionary fields in the South Pacific. There is no other remedy like Doan's Backache Kidney Pills for kid-

ney complaints, including backache. It is important to get the same pills which helped Mr. Nua-DOAN'S BACKACHE KIDNEY PILLS. Therefore, ask for Doan's Backache Kidne,

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all druggists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box (six boxes for \$2.50), or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Ho-nolulu, wholesale agents for the Ha-waiian Islands.

THE MAYOR OF IMUS.

MANILA, Sept. 11.-The Mayor of Imus has disappeared, and it is supposed he has joined the rebels on the promise of receiving a generalship. He was a colonel is the insurrection of

GOOD ENOUGH TO TAKE

The finest quality of loaf sugar Two members of the class of 1897 and is of solid construction and in fine were matriculated in the School of Pharmacy connected with the Madrid University in the autumn of that year. For two years they have preached themselves in June and have successfully passed the examinations.

PRESENT CONDITION.

When war was declared between the United States and Spain, for prudential reasons, the institute was moved to Biarritz, France, an hour distant by rail from the Spanish frontier. Svery states of the institute. The third from the Spanish frontier. Svery states of the construction and in fine condition. No expense was spared in the manufacture of Chamber tain's Cough Remedy and the roots used in its preparation give it a flavor similar to that of maple syrup, making it very pleasant to take. As a medicate for the cure of coughs, coids, in gripps, croup and whooping cough its unequaled by any other. It always the institute was moved to Biarritz, France, an hour distant by rail from the Spanish frontier. Svery used in the manufacture of Chamber-

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